## GOODS.

Our stock of Dry Goods, Millinery and Notions for spring and summer is now very full and complete. The purchases were made by Mr. Ayres in person, who remains in New York the entire season and buys only when the goods are the right kind and quality, and the prices are the very lowest that cash can obtain. To farmers and mechanics we can offer the best goods in the market at prices as low as any house in in the market at prices as low as any house in the west, and that very few houses can dupli-cate. Come and see for yourself.

> L. S. AYRES & CO., Trade Palace. Indianapolis.

## \$125,000.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS, CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

HOUSE FURNISHINGS, LADIES', MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S SUITS AND SUITINGS, CLOAKS,

SHAWLS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c., de.,

At lower prices than any other house in the State. ADAMS & HATCH.

66 East Washington street. THE CENTAUR LINIMENTS



Alley pains, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle silment. The White Wrapper is for family use, in Putnam, Kanawha, Fayette, Cabell, the Yellow Wrapper for animals and Mercer, in the order named. Kentucky Price 50 cents; large bottles, \$1.

FINANCE AND BUSINESS.

GENERAL MARKET REVIEW.

WHEAT RAISING.

discusses the ways of wheat in a way that is worth the attention of Indiana farmers.

Wisconsin, being grown mainly in Rock and Dane counties. The former, which is credited with 654,508 pounds in 1869, now and the entire article is evidently the fruit acres, and worth four cents, seven mills of intelligence, sided by experience:

fact whether well-known or not, that in the than one-fifth of the aggregate quantity in early settlement of this country, when the the state. Ten counties, which were credited with nearly two-thirds of the state land was new and the soil had not been exhausted by continual cropping, such a thing gate, or 19,952,253 pounds. The comparison, as "winter killing" or "freezing out" of wheat was rarely if ever known, and it is known that now this "freezing out" is the mate for 1872 is the same Returns from greatest trouble the wheat grower has to mate for 1873 is the same. Returns from contend with. This is not in consequence of a change of seasons, for then, as now, we had "open winters" with little snow to protect the wheat and March freezings to destroy it, but it is in consequence of the exhaustion of some particular property of the soil by continued tillage, which leaves it in condition to be seriously affected by freezing and thus destroying the wheat plant. What we now need is a remedy for this, and it can be found in the use of clover. Not by sowing it and then pasturing it to the ground, or mowing it and taking away the whole crop and plowing under only the roots; but by plowing under the full grown crop of clover. Let this be repeated until the soil is so filled and mixed with the clover stalks that it will cease to be "clammy" under the operation of freezing and the object will be accomplished. It is believed, if this course was pursued continually, our wheat crop would be as years. The fact is we are asking too much of our land, and the consequence is we get too little. A different manner of cultivation too little. A different manner of cultivation our clay soils or the WHEAT-Dull. Red is quoted, in elevator, at WHEAT-Dull. Red is quoted, in elevator, at where \$1.80 for amper. \$1.80@1.35, and white, \$1.85 must be adopted on our clay soils or the growing of wheat may as well be abandoned, all 40.

WHEAT—Dull. Red is quoted, in elevatory and white, \$1 25@1 30; for amber, \$1 30@1 35, and white, \$1 35 @1 40. and it is important to our farmers that the growing of wheat as one of our staple productions should be continued.

Our staple productions should be continued.

Our farmers make the experiment upon the following plan: Take a ten-acre field of the most worn land, and plow under a full growth of clover with BARLEY—Quotations are held at \$1.25 plow under a full growth of clover with ripened seed, sow wheat upon it, and next spring sow clover again, after taking off the wheat crop let it remain until the next year, then plow under the clover again when the seed is ripe. By this operation you will turn up the seed you had turned under before, which will germinate. Sow wheat again, and after this there will be no more trouble, and you may go on raising wheat on the same 6.2d year after year mdefinitely, and your ground becoming better and better every vear The clover seed you plow under this year you will plow up next year, and continue a growth of clover as well as wheat. Never use this field as a pasture; never let a hoof go on it except for the purpose of cultivation, and never attempt to raise anything but wheat on this particular field; let it be considered as the wheat field, and never be used for any other rounces and way in the constitution and never attempt to raise anything but wheat on this particular field; let it be considered as the wheat field, and never be used for any other rounces and way will as the wheat field, and never be used for any other rounces and way will as the wheat field, and never be used for any other rounces and way will as the wheat field, and never attempt to raise anything but wheat on this particular field; let it be considered as the wheat field, and never be used for any other rounces and way will as the lower and the rounces are read to be considered as the wheat field, and never be used to be considered as the wheat field, and never be used for any other rounces and way will as the lower and the rounces are read to be a first and second clear pine, the good spring trade.

LUMBER—First and second clear pine, the good spring trade.

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LUMBER—First and second cl ripened seed, sow wheat upon it, and next sidered as the wheat field, and never be used for any other purpose, and you will soon become satisfied of the wisdom of the plan. You will most likely find that you thus prevent "freezing out" and that you can grow wheat on the same ground every year and greatly increase the production per acre. If your ground is thor-oughly underdrained and subsoiled, it will production per acre. If your ground is theroughly underdrained and subsoiled, it will be all the better, and in many places this will be absolutely necessary to secure the desired results. A word about seed wheat. Sow no wheat but such as is grown on sandy soils, even if you have to go fifty miles to obtain it. Do this every year. Do not think the wheat of your own raising is grown on sandy seek;

There has been a irreconcileable disagreement among dealers as to the paying prices for eggs and butter. Some dealers offer and pay for eggs lic, and for butter from 33 to 35c. These sell to the trade mostly at home, and the goods are delivered at their places of business. But large shippers, who send out their own packages and take all the chances and losses, cannot avoid a wider margin. The prices below are those of J obtainit. Do this every year. Do not think the wheat of your own raising is good. enough. Wheat grown on clay soils should never be sown on clay soils again, it will surely deteriorate both in quantity; and quality. This is not theory, merely, but has been proven by practice. The writer has knowledge of two experiments in this direction with the same or similar results. In one instance the product from seed grown on sandy soil was at least three times as large as the product from seed grown on clay, and greatly superior in quality. The second years product from the seed of the first year's crop was diminished nearly one half in quantity and was inferior in quality. The third year's crop could hardly be distinguished either in quantity or quality from the wheat ordinarily grown on clay soils; the other instance occurred in this county, and although the difference was not

so great as in the other case yet it was sufficiently marked to give evidence of the great importance of obtaining seed grown on sandy soils. There is one thought in connection with soul wheat and the continues word. Assafestida is nection with seed wheat omitted, it is this:

TOBACCO. Twenty-four counties of Virginia, which in 1870 averaged 1,000,000 pounds each, and together produced about wo-thirtds of the crop, indicate a crop in 1873 larger by 30 per cent., or \$.000,000 in the entire state. Ten counties in North Carolina, which produced 8,666 in North Carolina, which produced 8,666 in 1876, make returns which aggregate very nearly the same in 1878. The quality averages very well with that of former crops; some a little better, two below average. In Serry about one-tenth is very fine, "perhaps ages very well with that of former crops; some a little better, two below average. In Surry about one-tenth is very fine, "perhaps as fine as any raised in the United States, soil and climate being so well adapted." Caswell, long noted for its fine, yellow to bacco, and for producing more than any ather county in North Carolina, has a small crop, only 2,000,000. The official returns of tobacco in Maryland making a total of 14,785,339 pounds in 1870, against 38,410,965 pounds in 1880. Five counties, which supply about 60 per cent. of the total, report as increase of about 20 per cent. on the last census crop. There is no county in South Carolina or Georgia that reports 100,000 pounds, and but one in Florida, Gadsden, which produced 118 799 pounds of the 157,465 pounds reported. 118 799 pounds of the 157 465 pounds reported in the census of the entire State. It is the Cuba tobacco which is exclusively grown here. Only 50,000 pounds are returned as the crop of 1878, worth 38 cents per pound. The area planted is estimated at eighty acres, Brazil nuts, 15c, peanuts, raw, 8@12c; roasted, area planted is estimated at, eighty acres, yielding a little over 600 pounds to the acre. When labor was abundant to clear the richer hummock land, years ago, the average product was 800 pounds. The Southwestern States do not grow tobacco as a market crop. Tennessee returned as the crop of 1869, according io the census, 21,465,452 pounds. Nine counties, which contributed more than two-thirds of that quantity, now report about 7 per cent. Increase, or 15,820,666. about 7 per cent. increase, or 15,820,000 pounds, grown on about 26,000 acres, and worth 6 cents per pound. Tobacco is not a prominent crop in West Virginia. About 2,000,000 pounds are reported for 1869, of which nearly two-thirds were grown

stands at the head of tobacco-growing states in respect to quantity. Returns from forty-three counties which reported 75,294,305 pounds in 1869, of the return of 105,305,869 pounds, now return estimate of last year's erop, aggregating 109,050,475 pounds grown maining counties have made a similar increase, the total for Kentucky would be about one hundred and forty million

MOME INSTRUCTION-BETTER THAN POREIGN. A home writer for the Wabash Plaindealer | pounds. Tobacco is not a prominent crop Many of the suggestions are of special value returns 2,800,000 pounds, grown on 1,400 It is a well-known fact, or at least it is a

> Missouri show an increase of about thirtyfive per cent, over those of the census, GENERAL MARKET REVIEW. WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE INDIANAPOLIS WHOLESALE MARKETS,

first in production, in the census of 1870,

among tobacco counties, returning more

product, new report more than that aggre-

MONDAY EVENING, April 13. The market for the week past was the best as to transactions this spring. Prices held firm and holders of grain and provis-ions have had no uneasiness. Settled busiions have had no uneasiness. Settled business activity cannot be looked for until the uncertainty which overhangs the currency question is removed. The belief that the end of congress' tinkering had come last of congress' tinkering had come last of Navy, 5360c; black tobacco, 4860c; bright or Navy, 5360c; bright or Navy, 53 week gave an impulse to trade. Now the navies and quarters, 53@60c; smoking brands prospect is as doubtful as ever, and country is again perplexed. The spring trade in dry goods, groceries, etc., is very fair.

FLOUR-Prices are well maintained, though but little is doing. Quoted; Fancy brands ...... Extra 6 50@7 00 half bushel measures, \$5.50; hoop iron bound ditto, \$6.50@7; keelers, five in nest, \$2.25; meal slove grades 3 75@4 50 MILL FEED-Firm and unchanged. Bran and shorts are quoted at \$20@22, fine feed at \$22@24, and middling at \$20@22, fine feed at \$22@24, HIDES AND LEATHER.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

8x14 to 10x15 11x14 to 12x18. Discount fifty-five per cent, off above. COUNTRY PRODUCE.

week:		
Eggs-Are quote at		10
BUTTER-Prime roll	25(3)	27
" Poor white	1063	14
" Baking grease	660	10
BEANS-Prime Navy	2	60
" Common mixed	200	50
BEESWAX		25
DRIED APPLES		7
DRIED PEACHES	1000	19
Property Drives	100	50
FEATHERS-Prime		40
POULTRY-Live:		30
		-
Turkeys, per b	- 6	
Fowls	- 8	00
Roosters	1	75
Geese	0.4	60
Ducks	2	75
RAGS		2
TALLOW-Onoted at 7c		-

HOMINY—Is quoted at \$4 50@4 75 per barrel, HOPS—At 40@50c per pound. HONEY—Is bought at 12½@20c per pound. ONIONS—More pienty at \$6 00@6 50 per barrel. VEGETABLES—Potatoes, \$1 20@1 25 per bushel;

nection with seed wheat omitted, it is this:
Sow none but clean wheat; let there be no foreign seeds, such as cheat or cockle. If there is ever so little of this, it will increase and the ground become "foul," and will become more and more so from year to year. Farmers sometimes say, "My wheat is tolerably clean and I will sow it." This is not so bad when the field is cultivated this year in wheat and next year in corn, for the corn cultivation destroys these pernicious seeds; but when you propose to grow wheat ou the same ground for a series of years as above proposed, tolerably clean seed will not do, it must be clean or the experiment will fail.

TOBACCO.

quoted af. 40345c; alcohol at \$1 9031 95, alum, per pound. 44,365c; cochlineal, per pound, 90395c; chloroform, per pound, \$1 2031 25; copperas, barrels per pound, \$2 2031 30; licorice, Calab, per pound, \$2 304 30; licorice, Calab, per pound, \$2 30

DRY GOODS.

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC. Are in good demand at firm rates. The quota-tions below will be found to be nearly the same as last week.

The scale of prices is as follows:

	Cents
3	Brazil Block, per hundred
ŀ	C1 3 F2 105
9	III E III E III E E E E E E E E E E E E
,	Highland steam
1	Pillisburg 31%
	Anthracite 60
2	Brazii nut
ą	Brazil steam13
1	Slack 113
	Virginia cannel
X	Indiana caunel
,	Wood-18 quoted at \$4 50@5.

GROCERIES.

on 150 214 acres, and valued at 6 cents per pound. These counties represent above 70 per cent. of the production, and if the remand, with light stocks all over the country.

Broons—Common, \$2 25; medium, \$2 50; ex-

CANDLES-Star, 18@20c per pound, summe-pressed, 13@14c per pound. Hotel, 21@22. CHEESE-Quoted at 17%@181%c for prime to choice factory.

Coffee-Decline checked. Roasting grades of tic. 18 1/201 per cent. Rio are quoted at 28@251/c; fair to good at 27@ 273/c; prime at 28@283/c; choice to fancy at 283/c@29c; 28@283/c for Laguayra, and 35@36c for

per pounds. In Ohio, Montgomery stands FISH-White are selling per half barrel at \$7 75 @8; quarter barrel, \$3 75@4 00; kits, \$1 40@ 1 50. Family white fish, half barrel, \$5@ 56; quarter, \$2 40@2 65; kits, \$1 10@1 15; California salmon, per half bærrel, \$12; kits, \$3; Mackerel, new mess, half barrel, \$15; quarter barrel, \$8; kits, \$3 50; extra No. 1, half barrel, \$12@13; No. 1, half barrel, \$9@10; kits, \$1 65@1 75 No. 2, half barrel, \$838 50; kits, \$1 6031 75 No. 2, half barrel, \$838 50; kits, \$1 4031 50. Cod fish, 5@7c. Lake herring, half barrel, \$535 50; quarter barrel, \$3 50; kits, \$8 10; Holland her-ring, per keg, \$1 75. No. 1 smoked herring, per box, 40c; scaled, 45c. Halibut, smoked, 15c. Molasses—New Orleans, 75380 per gallon. RICE-Carolina, 9@10c; Rangoon, 81/69

Sugars—New Orleans is quoted at 8%400c; Demarara at 10%11c. Refined is quoted at 10%210%c for A; 10%10% for extra C; and 11% @11%c for hard. SPICES-Pepper, 29@30c; allspice, 18@20c: cloves, 65@70c;cassia, 50@55c.

SYRUPS-55@\$1. SYRUPS—50@51.
SALT—Lake, \$115@2 20; Ohio river, \$180@1 90.
SODA—English, 7@7½c; American, 6½c; Procter & Gamble's and Work's German, 7@7½c. Babbit's

25@50c.
WOODEN WARE—No. 1 tubs per dozen, \$10 00;
No. 2 ditto, \$9 00; No. 2 ditto, \$8 00; No. 1 Churns,
common, per dozen, \$10 50; No. 2 ditto, \$9 50;
No. 3 ditto, \$8 50; No. 1 cedar churns brass
bound, \$21@22; No. 2 ditto, \$20@\$21; No. 1 ash
churns, \$18; No. 2 ditto, \$16; No. 3 ditto, \$14; stave

Trade is good and improving. Tin plate is quoted, IC, 10x14, charcoal, first quality, \$13.50; IX \$16.50; IC, 14x20 roofing, Tin, \$12.50; IC, 20x28, roofing Tin, 26c; and other sizes at the usual proportions ate rates. Copper bottoms, 35c. Brass kettle, 54c. No. 27 iron B, 6c; No. 27 smooth iron C, 7c. Mooreshead's galvanized iron, 15½c per cent. discount from the new list. Zinc, per sheet, IIc; per cask, 10½d. Pig tin, Strait's, 38c; bright annealed wire, Nos. 0 to 6, 9c per lb, and other numbers at the usual advance, with a discount of 25c.

No new features have been deloped in this market, and trade continues good. Assafetida is quoted at 40345c; alcohol at \$19031 95, alum, per pound, 42455c; camphor, per pound.

LIVE STOCK MARKET. The market has been a little dull the past week, but prices are not materially changed. Quota-

Extra shipping steers... Prime butchers' cattle. Medium 'cattle. Common " cattle. Good smooth, 175 lbs, and over. SHEEP. 100 lbs. and over..... Common shipping, 90 VEAL CALVES. Stock SHIPMENTS, Stock forwarded east, over the Pan-Handle road for the week ending April 6, 1874: No. cars. No. head. 2,128 21 2,625 Total 162 5,498
GEO. W. HUSTON, Stock Agent P. C. & St. L.R. R.

MONEY, STOCKS, ETC. NEW YORK, April 13 Clearings, \$15,000,000.

Customs receipts, \$415,000. Governments quiet but firm. Carrying rates, 2@3 per cent. State bonds dull and nominal. Treasury disbursements, \$15,000. Money closed easy at 4@5 per cent. Sterling lower at \$4 84½ for 60 days; \$4 88

Gold advanced to \$1 13%; just previous to the close the final sales were at \$1 13%; the extremes of the day have been \$1 13%

Stocks opened weak and prices declined 4@1/2 per cent., but rallied later, and closed strong and at the highest point of the day. having advanced from ½ to 1½ per cent. The leading features were in Erie, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Western Union, Union Pacific, Wabash, New York Central, Northwestern common, and Hannibal & St. Joe, The sales between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 175,000 shares, of which 47,500 were Western Union; 12,000, Union Pacific; 4,500, Wabash; 16,000, Pacific Mail; 8,000, New York Cen tral; 6,000, St. Paul; 3,000, Lake Shore; 6,500, Northwestern common; 18,500, Erie, and 3,500, Hannibal & St. Joe.

GOVERN	MENT	r sec	URIT	TES.		13
	Tue.	W'd	Th'r	Fri.	Sat.	Mon
U. S. 6's '81 U. S. 6's '62 U. S. 6's '64 U. S. 6's '65 (new) U. S. 6's '65 (new) U. S. 6's '67 U. S. 6's '68 U. S. 10-40's Currency 6's per cent f'd loan., Gold Sterling	117% 119% 120% 119 120 1193% 1153% 1147% 117 012%	117% 119% 120% 119 120 115% 114% 117% 113%	117% 119% 120% 118% 119% 119% 114% 114%	11794 11994 119 120 119 120 11934 11534 11634 11834	119 11974 11934 11534 11476 11678	11974 12094 11978 170 11976 11595 11494 117

81	ATE	STOC	KS.			
	Tue.	W'd	Th'r	Fri.	Sat.	Mon
Missouris	30	941/4 88 873/4 85 30 28 21	94 87% 87% 35 30 28 20%	941/4 87 87 35 321/2 21	941/4 871/4 86 35 823/2 28 21	941 8714 87 31 3234 28 21

GENERAL STOCKS. Tu's. W'd Th'r Fri. |Sat. |Mon Quicksliver.... Wells & Fargo Ex. 771/4 American Ex. 627/4 U. S. Ex. 691/4 Pacific Mail N. Y. Central. Erie, preferred.... Harlem.... Rock Island... N. J. Central. 99% 105% 105% 41% 41% 41% 61% 60 60% St. Paul. 42% 42% 8t. Paul pref. 61 61% 

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

churns, \$18; No. 2 ditto, \$16; No. 3 ditto, \$14; stave half bushel measures, \$5 50; hoop iron bound ditto, \$6 50 a7; keelers, five in nest, \$2 25; meal sieves, 14-16, \$2; ditto 18, \$2 60; O G buckets, two hoop, \$2 00@2 10; ditto three hoop \$2 35@2 40.

HIDES AND LEATHER.

Trade is good and prices remain stationary.
HIDES—Buying prices given as follows: Green hides, 7c; best city butcher's green hides, trimmed, 7c; do kip. 9c; dry flint, 12@13c; green sated cured, 7@8c; as to cure; dry salted, 10@11c; green calf, per pound, 12c; sheep skins, 25@150 as to quality. Bulls, stags, and grubby two-thrds price.

LEATHER—Oak slaughtered sole, 41@42c; buffalo, 32@37c; harness, 38@42c; upper per foot, 25 and 50 graph of the standard of fallo, 32437c; harness, 8842c; upper per foot, 25 (30c; French calf, \$1 75622; french kip, \$16 l0; a domestic calf, \$1 3061 50; kip, 756251 25; coll r, per dozen, \$128415: bridle, per dozen \$1465 l0; a domestic calf, \$1 3061 50; kip, 756251 25; coll r, per dozen, \$128415: bridle, per dozen \$1465 l0; and trade continues dull.

HAY AND STRAW.

Nothing new can be reported for this market, and trade continues dull.

Hay - Louse Timothy is quoted at \$156215 per ton from wagons. Tight pressed is quoted at \$156215 per ton from wagons. Tight pressed is quoted at \$156215 per ton from wagons. Tight pressed is quoted at \$156215 per ton from wagons. Tight pressed is quoted at \$156215 per ton from wagons. Tight pressed is quoted at \$156215 per ton from wagons. Tight pressed is quoted at \$156215 per ton from serve and to see the first pound, or at \$15625 per tond.

Business is improving and prices are firm.

BAR 1808 12 1616 to \$1 1616 so by \$1 1616 so by \$1 1616 to \$1 1616 so by \$1 1616 to \$1 1616 so by \$1 1616 so by \$1 1616 to \$1 1616 so by \$1 1616 to \$1 1616 so by \$1 1616 so by \$1 1616 to \$1 1616 so by \$1 1616 so by \$1 1616 to \$1 1616 so by \$1 1616 so

CHICAGO - Flour is quiet and unchanged. Wheat fair demand and advanced; No. I spring tions.

Bulk meats are held at 6c for shoulders; %/c;
for clear rib; clear 83/c. Bacon shoulders, 76/6, packed; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9½69½c;
for clear rib; clear 83/c. Bacon shoulders, 76/7½c, packed; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9½69½c;
for clear rib; clear 83/c. Bacon shoulders, 76/7½c, packed; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9½69½c;
for clear rib; clear 83/c. Bacon shoulders, 76/7½c, packed; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9½69½c;
for clear rib; clear 83/c. Bacon shoulders, 76/7½c, packed; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9½69½c;
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for clear rib; clear 83/c. Bacon shoulders, 76/7½c, packed; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9½69½c;
for clear rib; clear 83/c. Bacon shoulders, 76/7½c, packed; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9½69½c;
for clear rib; clear s3/c. Bacon shoulders, 76/7½c, packed; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9½69½c;
for clear rib; clear s3/c. Bacon shoulders, 76/7½c, packed; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9½69½c;
for clear rib; clear s3/c. Bacon shoulders, 76/7½c, packed; s1 26/½ for May; \$1 28 for June; No. 2 \$1 19½61 20; rejected \$1 11. Corn, fair demand firm; No. 2 mixed 65/½c cash; 65/½c May; rejected 43/c. Bacon shoulders, 76/7½c; dried s1 6/2½c; clear, 9½/½c; dried s1 6/2½c; new 50/2½c; dried s1 6/2½c; drie

May, \$1 29; June, \$1 29%c. Oats steady; No. 1, fresh, 47c; No. 2, fresh, 44%c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, fresh, 62%c. Rye in fair demand and market firm; No. 1, 88%c. Barley quiet and steady; No. 2, spring, fresh \$1 60; No. 3, spring. \$140. Mess porx \$16 50%16 75; sweet pickled hams 10%11c. Dry salted shoulders, firm at 6c for loose; boxed middles, %c. Lard, firm; prime kettle, rendered, 10c; prime steam, 9%c. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 52 000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,0.0 barrels; wheat, 21,000 bushels.

TOLEDO-Flour in fair demand and market TOLEDO-Flour in fair demand and market firm. Wheat in fair demand and market firm; No. 1, white Michigan, \$1.50; No. white Michigan, \$1.50; No. white Michigan, \$1.46; extra white Michigan, \$1.68; amber Michigan, \$1.49, al. 49%; May, \$1.52%; No. 2 red, \$1.48. Corn steady; high, mixed, 69%c; May, 69%c, June, 70%c; old, 73c; low mixed, 69%c; no grade, 68%c; damaged, 66c. Oats in fair demand and market firm; No. 1, 54%c; No. 2.50%g5lc. Clover seed, \$6.30. Receipts-Flour, 20,000 barrels; wheat, 10,000 bushels; corn 14,000 bushels; oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments-Flour, 2,000 barrels, wheat, 7,000 bushels; corn, 37,000 bushels; oats, 700 bushels.

NASHVILLE—Cotton quiet and unchanged at 1874015c. Flour dull and a shade dower, at \$608 50. Wheat quiet and unchanged at 1250 \$140. Corn in fair demand and prices advanced to 78c. Oats 6506714c. Coffee quiet and unchanged 250 28c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Provisions, steady. Lard 104c. Bulk shoulders, 7c; clear ribs, 9c; clear sides, 94c. Bacon, shoulders, 8c; clear ribs, 10c; clear sides, 104c; sugar cured hams, 124c, all packed. Whisky in fair demand and prices advanced to 99c.

LOUISVILLE—Cotton quiet at 16%c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged at 70%72c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 58%62c. Hay is quiet. Provisions are quiet; mess pork, \$16 90; bulk shoulders, 6½c; clear rib sides, 8½c; clear, 3½c, loose, Bacon shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides, 9-2½; clear, 9-75c, packed; sugar-cured hams, 12½@12½c. Lard — Tlerce, 10c; kegs, 10½c. Whisky, 33c. Bagging, 12½@14c.

PHILADELPHIA-Flour in good demand and PHILA DELPHIA—Flour in good demand and firm; superfine, \$5 00@5 37½; Wisconsin and Minnesota, extra family, \$7 00@7 37½; state, Indiana and Ohio, \$7 50@8 25. Wheat firm; red, \$1 60@1 65; amber, \$1 74@1 80; No. 1 spring, \$1 50. Rye steady at 98c. Corn steady; yellow, 84@85c. Oats firm; white, 62@64½c; mixed, 60c. Petroleum in limited demand; crude, 11½c; refined, 15½@15½c. Whisky dull at 96c. 5%@1514c. Whisky dull at 96c.

MEMPHIS-Flour dull and nominal. Corn meal dull at \$5.55. Corn in fair demand and market firm at 813/482. Oats steady at 62c. Hay firm at \$17/421. Bran, market bare. Pork in fair demand and market firm at 173/4c in store Lard quiet at 9/4010/4c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, Tard quiet at 9/4010/4c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, Togic 8; No. 1, \$1 58/31 59; amber, steady: extra \$1 67/31 68; No. 1, \$1 58/31 59; amber, \$1 48. Corn steady at 71c. Oats—demand good and tull prices. Receipts—Flour, 2000 barrels:

and full prices Receipts—Flour, 2,000 barrels; wheat, 7,000 bushels; corn, 3,000 bushels; oats, 700 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 barrels; wheat, 18,000 bushels,

OSWEGO-Wheat dull; white Canada, \$1 79@ 80; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1 55@1 56. Corn dull at 80c. Barley quiet. CLEVELAND-Grain market unchanged. Pe troleum firm and quiet. CLEVELAND-Grain market unchanged. Peroleum firm and quiet.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13. CATTLE-Dull; sales, 2,200 head at \$7 25@7 75 for extra state and western steers; \$6 25@7 00 for fair to good; \$4 50@6 00 for common. SHEEP-Fair demand; sales of 6,500 head at HOGS-LIVE-Dull; sales of 5,000 head at \$8 50

EAST LIBERTY, April 13.

HOGS-Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 731/2 cars. Yorkers, \$5 50; Philadelphia, sheet of flame. They then commenced a SHEEP-Arrivals, including Saturday and the burning house and its Sunday, 1414 cars. Best, se; medium 6@7e; com-

CHICAGO, April 13. CATTLE- Receipts of 6,000 head. Market dull; prices drooping, range at \$5 00@6 50 for common to extra shipping; \$3 75@4 75 for stockers. Shipments, 2,657 head.

HOGS-Receipts of 10,000 head. Market active and firm; \$5 00@5 40 for common to medium; \$5 50@6 00 for good to choice. Shipments, 8,840

nead. SHEEP-Receipts of 1,300 head. Market active and steady; \$5 5036 25 for poor to common; \$6 50 68 00 for fair to extra. Shipments, 1,382 head.

NEW YORK, April 13, CATTLE-Fresh receipts, 4,850 head, making ,520 head for the week, against 9,370 head for las week. Quality scarcely fair; trade only moder-ate at Friday's quotations, showing decline of call for assistance. The assailants supposing c for the week; Texans ranged at \$8 50@10 50 %c for the week; Texans ranged at \$5.00@10.50; natives, \$9.50@12.75, with few retail sales at \$15; among sales were 13 cars Illinois steers at 614@ 834 cwt \$11.00@12.50; 12 cars at 774 cwt \$11.00@12.50; 6 cars at 774 cwt \$11.50@12.50; 8 cars at 7 cwt \$11.50; 5 cars at 64 cwt \$11.25; 5 cars at 6 cwt \$10.50; 3 cars at 54 cwt \$10.75; 4 cars at 64 cwt \$11; 3 cars Ohios at 9 cwt \$12.50@13.00; 3 cars at 7% cwt \$11 50@12 50; 11 cars, Missouri, at 63 ewt \$11 2 @11 75; 2 cars Texans at 6, cwt \$10 25,

and a cars at 6 cwt 810 50. SHEEP—Arrivals, 4,890 head, making 19,200 head for the week, against 14,080 head for last week. Demand weak and trade slow at \$5 50@ 7 00 for ordinary to extra clipped sheep, and \$6 75 @ 375 for common to strictly prime unshorn. Suspicion settled upon the Tollivers. Detectives were employed, and have been for HOGS—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 14,260 head, making 37,600 head for the week, against 33,580 head for last week. Nothing of consequence doing in live hogs.

CINCINNATI, April 33. CATTLE-Receipts for the week, 2,320 cattle; 1,646 sheep; 10,365 hogs. Market slow but steady for common and medium, but extra are scarce and nominal at \$6 987, \$5 25@5 75, \$4 25@5 00, \$3 25

SHEEP-Market strong with short supply, at \$6 50@7 50, \$5@6. HOGS-Inferior plenty and dull, at \$5 00@5 50 medium to extra firm at \$5 60@6 00.

CINCINNATI IRON MARKET. The market continues quiet without material change in prices. Demand for foundry grades improves slightly, but buyers are evidently hoping

grade are nominal. HOT BLAST CHARCOAL. Hanging Rock, No. 1, per ton. Hanging Rock, No. 2, per ton. Hanging Rock, Forge, per ton. Tennessee, No. 1, per ton...... Tennessee, Forge, per ton... Alabama, No. 1, per ton... Missouri, No. 1, per ton.... Missouri, No. 2, per ton.... Ohio, Forge, per ton...... Scotch Pig, No. 1, per ton. COLD BLAST CHARCOAL. Manging Rock, Car Wheel, per ton.
Missouri, Car Wheel, per ton.
Kennicky, Car Wheel, per ton.
Tennissee, Car Wheel, per ton.
Georgia, Car Wheel, per ton.
Alabama, Car Wheel, per ton.

Machinery and Forge, per ton ADDY, HULL & CO. CINCINNATI, April 13, 1874. FOREIGN MARKETS.

LOSDON—Amount of bullion withdrawn from Bank of England on balance to-day, 10,000 £. Consols, for money, 92½@92½; account, 92½@92½; 5-20's 1865, 109½, 108½; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 104½; New York Central, 98½; Erie, 32¾; preferred, 55. The market has Erie shares are firmer in consequence of announcement that the directors intend to have the accounts of the commany examined by independent and waim. the directors intend to have the accounts of the company examined by independent and waimpeachable auditors from London previous to the declaration of dividends; opening quotations,

PARIS-Rentes, 50f, 871/c. LIVERPOOL—Cotton firmer; middling up-lands 8%d; Orleans, 8%d; Sales, 15,000 bales; American, 9,100 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged; Bacon, long clear middles, 42s, 3d; short clear middlings, 42s, 9d.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET. NEW YORK, April 18.

There is better feeling in trade and slightly increased activity noticed in market for staple cotton goods. Prints, percales, dress goods, and cotton goods are neminally steady and unchanged prices in first hands, but jobbing rates irregular on some popular makes. Amoskeag. Denims and Tickings sold dp to receipts, and firm. Prints, fancy shirtings and percales in good request. Woolen goods dull and unsettled.

## AN INDIANA TRAGEDY.

A DEADLY FEUD

TOLLIVERS AND MOODYS-OUT OF COURT-RE-VIEW OF THE INFERNAL ATTEMPT AT WHOLESALE MURDER-LEFT TO FIGHT IT OUT AMONG THEMSELVES.

From an Occasional Correspondent of the Sentinel.)

BEDFORD, IND., April 11, 1874.-The case of the State of Indiana vs. Dr. J. Pork Tolliver, on the charge of arson, has been on trial during the past week, on change of venue, before Judge Bicknell. Upon the state closing the testimony for the prosecution, the court directed the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty, as charged in the indictment," and the defendant was released. Although this was a state case it was really Moody vs. Tolliver, Montague vs. Capulet. Thomas Moody furnishing the means for a vigorous prosecution and was the principal witness for the state. It is said time heals all wounds, but the animosity existing between the above highly respectable, and once wealthy, citihighly respectable, and once wealthy, citizens of Lawrence county has increased with time and is likely to be transmitted from sire to son. The Moody family is composed of William, John, Joseph, Thomas, Moody and Mary Tolliver, a sister. Gordon B. J. Park, Joseph I. Tolliver and H. B. Jones comprise the list of sons and son-inlaw of William Tolliver, deceased. William Tolliver, deceased, married into the Moody family, and upon his death, which occurred a short time afterwards, she claimed, and would not relinquish, her legal rights as his widow to one-third of his possessions, It was in appointing an administrator that trouble first began which has resulted in so many encounters and personal collisions. It was shown that the parties were always belligerent, and upon meeting on trains, at hotels and public sales, their hands were up-on their revolvers, and only by timely inter-ference was bloodshed prevented. In all

arrested and one tried and acquitted, and all released, was given in detail in the Sentinel at the time of its occurrence, on the 24th of June, 1871. It was no less than a carefully prepared and a carefully executed plot to exterminate the first named family at one fell swoop, and attempt to perform the service of cremation while the victims were yet alive. On the night of the 24th day of June, 1871, a party of 12 armed despera-does attacked the dwelling of the Moodys. The doors being open, they entered the house and placed jugs of benzine under the beds and in different parts of the house, stealthily retreated and at a given signal threw lighted torpedoes, bursting shells filled with Greek fire, 20 penny nails, screws, buckshot and pieces of iron CATTLE-Arrivals, including Saturday and crashing through the windows and into the open doors. The house having been saturated with inflammable benzine was soon a simultaneous assault with fire arms upon eleepers, startled from their slumber so suddenly, burnt and still burning, were terrified beyond any power of description. Some endeavored to extinguish the flames, and one, Thomas Moody, suffocated by the unbreathable stench from the exploding missiles, rushed out the open door and attracted the fire of the party. He heard distinctly in a voice he thought he recognized, "There goes the damned son of a b-h, now shoot him." Upon climbing the yard fence he was struck with a bullet; it entered near the spine, and came out on the opposite side, passing entirely through his body. He

WORK OF DEATH

and ruination finished, retreated without being recognized, leaving no traces or clue from whence they came or whither they had gone, and are to this day, and probably will be for all time, unknown. The flames were finally tectives were employed, and have been for months endeavoring to ferrett out the guilty parties, and with what success has been stated. All evidence given upon the trial has not been enough to excite a reasonable suspicion. That the screws were found at the factory where H. B. Jones worked similar to the ones upon the floor after the house was raided, and that screws were found scattered over the floor of the Tolliver kitchen, on the 25th of June. A written order from Tolliver Bros., who were druggists, to a Louisville firm, for 40 gallons of benzine, was introduced, dated April, 1871. The court, upon its own motion, instructed the jury to bring in a verdict as before stated, without permitting the defendant to introduce any testimony at all.

proves slightly, but buyers are evidently hoping for still lower prices. Car wheel irons are in very light demand and quotations for this headed men on the night of the 24th of June. and felt abundantly able to erase the least suspicion of their guilt. The five brothers were indicted on five different charges, arson, assault with intent, conspiracy, etc. The Honorable D. W. Voorhees, of counsel for the state, entered an

NOLL PROS.

in some cases, and desired a postponment of the rest until next term, on account of the absence of witnesses. Major Gordon replied that his clients were there ready for trial, and that quite time enough had been given to search for loose screws. The court being with the major, the cases, 14 in all, were dismissed. The state was represented by J. W. Tucker, prosecuting attorney, Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Friedly and Isemonger. Fordefendants, Major Jon-athan W. Gordon and Wilson & Riley.

There is a rumor that the indefatigable Barnum, initialed P. T., has engaged Captain Mayne Reid to write a series of plays, founded on his stories, and that he has asked English and American theatrical managers to aid him in its appearance at the same time both here and in England. Why don't some-body dramatize "Mother Goose's Stories?"



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